MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON. torical novel. By I. Munibach, with illustra-tions. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. deserve the heartiest thanks of the reading public for reproducing in America so promptly and so admirably the historical romances of Louisa Mühlbach, which are unquestionably the most complete and meritorious works of the kind that have been written since the days of Sir Walter Scott, and which cannot be too widely read. It would be well, indeed, if such books might take the place altogether of the ocean of wishy-washy, sentimental, sensational trash which floods the land, and we believe we cannot better entertain and pioneer our readers than by making a few extracts from the latest American issue of this invaluable series. The mournfully exquisite story of Marie Autoinette

is one of those which will increase in mehn-

choly pathos with every passing generation,

and just now it becomes fraught with unusual

interest to us because a living representation

of the beautiful and unhappy queen is to be soon given us by Madame Ristori, the only

actress in the world, probably, who has the

courage to attempt first, and succeed in, such

a delineation. A HAPPY QUEEN.

It was the 13th of August, 1785. The queen, Marie Antoinette, had at last yielded to the requests and protestations of her dear subjects. She had left her fair Versailles and loved Trianon for one day, and had gone to Paris, in order to exhibit herself and the young prince whom she had borne to the king and the country on the 25th of March, and to receive in the cathedral of Notre Dame the blessing of the clergy and the good wishes of the Parisians.

She had an enthusiastic reception, this beautiful and much-loved queen, Marie Antoinette. She had driven into Paris in an open carriage, in company with her three children, and every one who recognized her had greeted her with a cheerful huzza, and followed her on the long road to Notre Dame, at whose door the prominent clergy awaited her, the cardinal, Prince Louis de Rohan, at their head, to introduce her to the house of the King of all kings.

Marie Antoinette was alone; only the gov-erness of the children, the Duchesse de Polignac, sat opposite to her, upon the back seat of the carriage, and, by her side, the Norman nurse, in her charming variegated district costume, cradling in her arms Louis Charles. the young Duke of Normandy. By her side, in the front part of the carriage, sat her other two children-Therese, the princess royal, the first-born daughter, and Dauphin Louis, the presumptive heir of the much-loved King Louis the Sixteenth.

The good king had not accompanied his spouse on this journey to Paris, which she undertook in order to show to her dear, yet curious Parisians, that she was completely recovered, and that her children, the children of France, were blossoming for the future like fair buds of hope and peace.

"Go, my dear Antoinette," the king had said to his queen, in his pleasant way, and with his good-natured smile-"go to Paris in order to prepare a pleasure for my good people. Show them our children, and receive from them their thanks for the happiness which you have given to me and to them. I will not go with you, for I wish that you should be the sole recipient of the enthusiasm of the people and their joyful acclamations. I will not share your triumph, but I shall experience it in double measure if you enjoy it alone. Go, therefore, my beloved Antoinette, and rejoice in this happy hour."

Marie Antoinette did go, and she did rejoice in the happiness of the hour. While riding through Paris, hundreds recognized her, hundreds hailed her with loud acclamations. As she left the cathedral of Notre Dame, in order to ascend into the carriage again with her children and governess, one would be tempted to think that the whole square in front of the church had been changed into a dark, tumultuous sea, which dashed its raging black waves into all the streets debouching on the square, and was filling all Paris with its roar, its swell, its thunder-roll. Yes, all Paris was there, in order to look upon Marie Antoinette, who, at this hour, was not the queen, but the fair woman; the happy mother who, with the pride of the mother of the Gracchi, desired no other protection and no other companionship than that of her two sons; who, her hand resting upon the shoulder of her daughter, needed no other maid of honor to appear before the people in all the spinder and all the dignity of the Queen of France and the true

Yes, all Paris was there in order to greet the queen, the woman, and the mother, and out of thousands upon thousands of throats there sounded forth the loud-ringing shout, "Long live the queen! Long live Marie Antoinette! Long live the fair mother and the

Marie Antoinette felt herself deeply moved by these shouts. The sight of the faces animated with joy, of the flashing eyes, and the intoxicated peals of laughter, kindled her heart, drove the blood to her cheeks, and made her countenance beam with joy and her eyes glisten with delight. She rose from her seat, and with a gesture of inimitable grace took the youngest son from the arms of the nurse, and lifted him high in the air, in order to display this last token of her happiness and her motherly pride to the Parisians, who had not yet seen the child. The little hat, which had been placed sideways upon the high toupet of her powdered head, had dropped upon her neck; the broad lace cuffs had fallen back from the arms which lifted the child into the air, and allowed the whole arm to be seen without any covern q above the elbow.

The eyes of the Parisians drank in this spectacle with perfect rapture, and their shoutings arose every moment like a burst of fanaticism. "How beautiful she is!" resounded everywhere from the mass. "What a wonderful arm! What a beautiful neck! A deep flush mantled the face of Marie Antoi These words of praise, which were a tribute to the beauty of the woman, awoke the queen from the ecstasy into which the enthusiasm of her subjects had transported her. She surrendered the child again to the arms of his nurse, and sank down quickly, like a frightened dove, into the cushions of the carriage, hastily drawing up, at the same time, the lace mantle which had fallen from her shoulders, and replacing her hat upon her Tell the coachman to drive on quickly," she said to the nurse; and, while the latter was communicating this order, Marie Antoinette turned to her daughter. "Now, Therese," asked she, laughing, "is it not a beautiful spectacle—our people taking so much pleasure in seeing us?" The little princess of seven years shook her proud little head with a doubting, dark look. "Mamma," said she, "these people look very dirty and ugly. I do not like them."

THE NIGHT OF HORROR. "I must know what is going on," whispered Campan, and with cool decision she put the key into the door, turned it, entered the ante-

STAINING INVESTOR UNIT

chamber, and flew to the window, where there

sight met her there. The crowd had broken] the gate, pressed into the court, and was surging in great masses towards the palace Here and there torches threw their glare over these masses, disclosing men with angry gestures, and women with streaming swinging their arms savagely, and seeming like a picture of hell, not to be surpassed in horror even by the phantasms of Dante. Women changed to furies and bacchanalians, rearing and shouting in their murderous desires: men, like bloodthirsty tigers, preparing to spring upon their prey, and give it the death-stroke; swinging pikes and guns, which gleamed horribly in the glare of the torches; arms and fists bearing threatening daggers and knives! All this was pressing on upon the palace—all these clenched fists would soon be engaged in hammering upon the walls which separated the king and queen from the people—the executioner from his victim!

All at once there rang out a fearful, thundering cry, which made the windows rattle, and called forth a terrible echo above in the deserted hall; for through all these shrieks and howls, there resounded now a piercing cry, such as only the greatest pain or the most in stant need can extort from human lips.

"That was a death-ory," whispered Madame de Campan, trembling, and drawing back from the window. "They have certainly killed the Swiss guards, who are keeping the door; they will now pour into the palace. O God! what will become of Varicourt? I must know what is going on !"

She flew through the antechamber, and opened the door of the Swiss hall. It was empty, but outside of it could be heard a confused, mixed mass of sounds, cries, and the tramping as of hundreds and hundreds of men coming on. Nearer and nearer came the sound, more distinct every moment. All at once the door was flung open on the other side of the Swiss hall, the door which led out, and Varicourt appeared in it, pushed backward by the raging, howling mass. He still sought to resist the oncoming tramp of these savage men, and, with a movement like lightning, putting his weapon across the door, he was able for one minute to hold the place against the tide-just so long as the arms which held the weapon had in them the pulse of life! Varicourt looked like a dying man; his uniform was torn and cut, his tace deathly pale, and on one side disfigured by the blood which was streaming down from a broad wound in his forehead.

"It is time, it is time!" he cried, with a loud tremulous voice, and, as he saw for an instant the face of Campan at the opposite door, a flash of joy passed over his face "Save the queen! They will murder her!"

BOYAL MAGNANIMITY.

The two folding doors were now thrown open, and the loud voice of an officer announced, "The honorable judges of Chatelet!" Slowly, with respectful mien and bowed head, the gentlemen, arrayed in their long black robes, entered the room, and remained humbly standing near the door.

Marie Antoinette had advanced a few steps. Not a trace of grief or disquiet was longer to be seen in her face. Her figure was erect, her glance was proud and full of fire, and the expression of her countenance noble and majestic. She was still the Queen, though not surrounded by the solemn pomp which attended the public audiences at Versailles. She did not stand on the purple-carpeted step of the throne, no gold-embroidered canopy arched over her, no crowd of brilliant courtiers surrounded her; only her husband stood near her; her son clung to her side, and his teacher, the Abbe Davout, timidly withdrew into the background. These formed all her suite. But Marie Antoinette did not need external pomp to be a queen; she was so in her bearing, in every look, in every gesture. With commanding dignity she allowed the deputation to approach her, and to speak with her. She listened with calm attention to the of the speaker, who, in the name of the court, gave utterance to the deep horror with which the treasonable actions of the day before had filled him. He then humbly begged the queen to give such names of the rioters as might be known to her, that they might be arrested, but Marie Antoinette interrupted him in his address.

"No, sir," she cried, "no, never will I be an informer against the subjects of the king." The speaker bowed respectfully. "Then let me at least beg of you, in the name of the High Court of the Chatelet, to give us your order to bring the guilty parties to trial, for, without such a charge, we cannot prosecute the criminals who have been engaged in these

"Nor do I wish you to bring any one to trial," replied the queen, with dignity. "I have seen all, know all, and forgotten all. Go, gentlemen, go. My heart knows no vengeance; it has forgiven all those who have wounded me. Go!"

With a commanding gesture of her hand and a gentle nod of her head, she dismissed

the deputation, who silently withdrew. "Marie," said the king, grasping the hand of his wife with unwonted eagerness, and pressing it tenderly to his lips, "Marie, I thank you in the name of all my subjects. You have acted this hour not only as a queen, but as the mother of my people."

"Ah, sire," replied the queen, with a sad smile, 'only that the children will not believe in the love of their mother-only that your subjects do not consider me their mother, but their enemy.

"They have been misguided," said the king. Evil-minded men have deceived them, but I tope we shall succeed in bringing the people back from their error."

"Sire," sighed Marie Antoinette, "I hope for nothing more; but," added she, with still firmer voice, "I also fear nothing more. The worst may break over me-it shall find me

armed !" THE LAST RIDE-DEATH. Her toilet was at last ended; she was done with all earthly things! Ready to meet her death, she lay down on her bed and slept. She was still sleeping when it was announced to her that a priest was there, ready to meet her, if she wanted to confess. Marie Antoinette had already unveiled her heart before God; she wanted none of those priests of treason whom the republic had appointed after it had banished or guillotined

the priests of the Church. "As I am not mistress of my own will," she had written to her sister Elizabeth, "I shall have to submit if a priest is brought to me: but I solemnly declare that I will not speak a word to him, and that I shall treat him as a person with whom I wish to have

no relations. And Marie Antoinette kept her word; she did not refuse to allow Geroid to enter, but when he asked her if she wished to receive the consolations of religion from him, she

declined. Then, in order to warm her feet, which were cold, she walked up and down her little room. As it struck seven the door opened. It was Samson, the public executioner, who

entered! A slight thrill passed through the form of the queen. "You have come very early, sir; could you not delay a little?" When Samson was a view of the whole court; and a fearful | denied her request, Marie Antoinette put on

STORY AND REAL PROPERTY.

her calm, cold manner. She drank, without realstance, a cup of chocelate which was brought to her; she remained possessed, and wore her wonted air of dignity as they bound her hands behind her with thick cords,

At eleven o'clock she left her room, passed through the corrider, and ascended the car, which was waiting for her before the prison door. No one accompanied her, no one bade her a last farewell, not a look of pity or compassion was bestowed upon her by her

keepers.

Alone, between the rows of gens-d'armes that were placed along the sides of the corridor, the queen advanced, Samson walking behind her, carrying the end of the rope with which the queen's hands were bound, and behind him his two assistants and the priest. This is the retinue of the queen, the daughter of an emperor, on the way to her execution ! It may be, that at this hour thousands are

on their knees, offering their fervent prayers to God in behalf of Marie Antoinette, whom, in their hearts, they continued to call "the queen;" it may be that thousands are pouring out tears of compassion for her who now mounts the wretched car, and sits down on the board which is bound by ropes to the sides of the vehicles. But those who are praying and weeping have withdrawn to the solitude of their own apartments, and only God can see their tears and hear their cries The eyes which witnessed the queen in this last drive were not allowed to shed a tear; the words which followed her on her last way could express no compassion. All Paris knew the hour of the execution,

and the people were ready to witness it. On the streets, at the windows, on the roofs, immense masses had congregated, and the whole Place de la Révolution (now the Place de la Concorde) was filled with a dark, surging crowd. And now the drums of the guards stationed before the Conciergerie began to beat. The great white horse (which drew the car in which the queen sat, side by side with the priest, and

facing backward) was driven forward by a man who was upon his back. Behind Marie Antoinette were Samson and his assistants. The queen was pale, all the blood had left her cheeks and lips, but her eyes were red! Poor queen, she bore even then the marks of much weeping! But she could shed no tears then! Not a single one obscured her eye as her look ranged, gravely and calmly, over the mass, up the houses to the very roofs, then

slowly down, and then away over the bound-

less sea of human faces. Her face was as cold and grave as her eyes, her lips were firmly compressed; not a quiver betrayed whether she was suffering, and whether she shrank from the thousand and ten thousand scornful and curious looks which were fixed upon her. And yet Marie Antoinette saw it all! She saw a woman raise a child, she saw the child throw her a kiss with its little hand! At that the queen gave way for an instant, her lips quivered, her eyes were darkened with a tear! This solitary sign of human sympathy reanimated the heart of the queen, and gave her a little

But the people took good care that Marie Antoinette should not carry this one drop of comfort to the end of her journey. The populace thronged around the car, howled, groaned sang ribald songs, clapped their hands, and pointed their fingers in derision at Madame Veto. The queen, however, remained calm, her gaze wandering coldly over the vast mul-titude; only once did her eye flash on the route. It was as she passed the Palais Royal, where Philippe Egalité, once the Duke d'Or-leans, lived, and read the inscription which he had caused to be placed over the main entrance of the palace.

At noon the car reached its destination.

came to a halt at the foot of the scaffold; Marie Antoinette dismounted, and then walked slowly, and with erect head, up the steps.

Not once during her dreadful ride had her lips opened, not a complaint had escaped her, ot a farewell had she spoken. The only adieu which she had to give on earth was a look—one long, sad look—directed towards the Tuileries; and, as she gazed at the great pile, her cheeks grew paler, and a deep sigh escaped from her lips.

Then she placed her head under the guillo-

tine-a momentary, breathless silence followed.

Samson lifted up the pale head that had once belonged to the Queen of France, and the people greeted the sight with the cry, "Long ive the republic!"

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

ARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOI OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUES-DAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage,—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).

58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).

50,000 Uniform Hats.

50,000 Uniform Hats.

50,000 Ostrich Feathers, 50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue). 50,000 Forage Caps, 8,111 Uniform Frock Coats. 45,000 Uniform Jackets. 8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.

328 Knit Jackets. 18 680 Lined Sack Coats, 66,212 Unlined Sack Coats. 7.000 Overalls. 6,000 Stable Frocks.

6.945 Knit Drawers. 20,000 Leather Neck Stocks. 1,000 Worsted Sashes. 282 Pairs Boots, 16 653 Pairs Bootees.

12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's). 15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's). 50,000 Haversacks, 50,000 Knapsacks, 25,000 Rubber Blankets.

63 500 Woollen Blankets. 20,000 Pick Axes, 15,400 Pick Axe Handles. 15,400 Pick Axe Handles.
These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent, down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the porchase and the ten per cent, deposited.

burchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General, JOHN F. RODGERS,

Captain and Military Storekeeper United States Army. LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867. By direction of the Quartermaster-General

large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoin Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of— 108 lbs. ingot copper, 575 coal oil burners, 90 coal oil lamps, 5,000 table legs, 17,444 lbs.asst, iron nuts,

4000 tin cups, 2500 lbs. iron wire, 658 lbs. R. R. and other 7,481 lbs. iron and cop-per rivets, 14,648 handles,axe,pick, spikes, 163 carpenters', etc., clamps, 7679 lbs. oil tanned plane, etc., wagon saddle 110 wagon 7679 lbs. oil tanne leather, 846 lbs. sole leather, trees, 210 wrenches, Government tern, 2483 ths. oakum,

9 gang saws, 244 yds. paper muslin, 1,882 ft. linen hose, 177 lbs. Mics, 216 lbs. packing hemp, 271 spools W. and B. thread, 200 ft. gutta percha tubing. 8100 ft. coil chain, ALSO, 300 ibs, sulphate cop-130 lbs. aloes, per, 100 lbs, alum, 362 lbs, glauber salts, 100 lbs, epsom salts, 100 lbs, nitrate potas 100 lbs. calomel, 100 lbs. sugar lead,

546 lbs sulphur, 100 lbs. tartar emetic, 75 lbs corrosive sublimate, 39 lbs. iodide potassa, 56 lbs. cream tartar 39 lbs. ledide potassa, 20 lbs. cream tartar.
447 lbs. olis juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen,
British, croton, hemiock, etc. etc.; 478 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, lodine, myrrh, hemiock,
etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription
scales, syringes, ointment, do. jara, etc. etc.
Catalogues of sale can be had upon applica-

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—
Office United States Engineer Agency, No
7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, Augus
26, 1847.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed 26, 1877.—The undersigned hereby invites seated proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Drodge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1897), for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans,

Dredge-Bost to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Bost to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propel-ler at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary soraper at each end, and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary occur navigation. ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the rials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose. The Dreege-Boat to be propelled throughout ber sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone. Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered. No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a cer-tificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps

of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned. Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they

will be opened The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actu-ally begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in

no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent, of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of \$25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office. Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

8 20 10t]

Mejor of Engineers,
In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss, River.

DROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867. Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized rized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in

the castern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 3 A. M. and 3 P. M. Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Inter.or, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses,

on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endersed on the envelope 'Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING. The contract will be awarded to the lowest

O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.

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